

Friday, December 7, 1860.

If any of our subscribers fail to receive their papers regularly, we hope they will notify us of the fact without delay, that we may call the attention of the carriers to the neglect.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We invite the attention of our merchants and business men to our advertising columns. We start out with a circulation in this city which we believe to be larger than that of any other paper published here, save one, and with prospects of a large daily increase. As ours is the only Republican paper published in the city, it is fair to presume that advertisers, through its columns, may reach a class of readers who cannot be reached through any of the other city papers.

By advertising in our columns, no one, of course, will be supposed to have endorsed our politics. We do not expect the advertising patronage of our political opponents, unless they shall deem it to their interest, as a mere business matter, to extend it to us. But we expect to make it clearly manifest, to all who desire to attract public notice to their wares and their business, that the way to do so is to advertise in our columns.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from the capital of South Carolina, under date of the 3d instant, in respect to the military forces being raised in that State, says:

"How are the commanding officers to be appointed? who is to appoint them? are the great questions."

"There are two parties in the House of Representatives brought into contention upon this subject, and during the past week their conflict has been most determined and bitter. The one party is jealous of power. It mistrusts the proposition to repose sovereign power in the Executive in the matter of levying war and the selection of commanders of the troops to be raised. The other, and to all appearances, the dominant party, have, through their leaders, declared all confidence in the next Executive to be chosen, whoever he may be. They regard the future Governors of the State in the light of sovereigns. They have already increased his power, as they have increased his salary. No later than Saturday, a gentleman publicly declared, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that he regarded the Governor of South Carolina, at this juncture, as a military dictator. He warmly advocated the further increase of power. Indeed, among all the educated men with whom I have conversed, the conviction already seems to be gaining ground, that the masses are incapable of self-government. The indisposition to trust them with powers to choose their own military leaders in this crisis, is an evident fact. The Legislature is strongly tainted with this sentiment, and hence the advocacy of all measures to strengthen the powers of the Executive. The debates upon military bills evidence great mistrust in the purity or judgment of the masses."

The Government of South Carolina, even while it has remained in the Union, has been oligarchical. By imposing a property qualification upon the right of suffrage, and still more effectually by a rotten-borough apportionment of legislative representation which secures the control to the heavy slaveholding parishes, the oligarchs have held an undisputed ascendancy in the Legislature, as against the people. At the same time and as a part of the same system, the oligarchs have given to the Legislature, thus in their hands, the choice of Governors and Presidential electors. Thus, South Carolina, said by courtesy to have a republican form of government, has never been anything but a Republic after the pattern of Venice with its Council of Ten.

These oligarchical features of government grow out of the enormous disparities in the social position of the people of South Carolina. On the one side are the few, possessing great wealth and highly cultivated, and on the other side the masses, who are, as we have the authority of Governor Hammond for saying, little, if at all, elevated above the condition of the native Indians of America.

It is safe to presume, that if South Carolina goes out of the Union, her oligarchical tendencies, checked hitherto by the general sentiments of the country, will go on to their full development, and that we shall have there, as we now see in Cuba, where social disparities are not so great, a tilted noblesse. Ten years will not elapse, before we shall see South Carolina counts and marquises dancing and ogling at Newport and Saratoga.

In all these respects, there is a marked contrast between the farming and planting States of the South. There is nothing congenial between republican Virginia and aristocratic South Carolina, and if they could be made to act together in a moment of excitement, they would be separated at last by inherent and irremovable elements of repulsion.

REVIEW.

The Adventures of James Capen Adams, a Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California. By Theodore H. Hittell. Illustrated.

We always were admirers of those men who landed on our shores at various places, in search of pleasures wild and daring, prizes rich and glittering, or homes free and felicitous.

Life is real—facts are more wonderful than fiction; truth edifies and abides—fiction may please, and leave a cancer.

If you desire something that will rouse, thrill, read the book whose title we have copied above; and if you wish to purchase it, call at French & Richstein's, No. 278 Pennsylvania avenue, who are the agents for Messrs. Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Company, of Boston, the publishers of this and many other volumes of rare worth.

We have read many of their standard works, and were always doubly pleased because of the mechanical finish.

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY.

ICE CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crusts for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUSSELL'S, corner of Twelfth and F streets, at the lowest prices. nov 30—1m

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Thursday, December 6, 1860.

HOUSE.

After our report closed yesterday, the Speaker announced the following special committee, under Mr. Boteler's resolution to consider the questions connected with the perilous condition of the country:

Cornwall, of Ohio, rep.; Millson, of Va., dem.; Adams, of Mass., rep.; Winslow, of N. G. dem.; Humphrey, of N. Y., rep.; Boyce, of S. C., dem.; Campbell, of Pa., rep.; Love, of Ga., dem.; Ferry, of Conn., rep.; Davis, of Md., Amer.; Robinson, of R. I., rep.; Whiteley, of Del., dem.; Stratton, of N. J., rep.; Bristow, of Ky., Amer.; Morrill, of Vt., rep.; Nelson, of Tenn., Amer.; Dunn, of Ind., rep.; Taylor, of La., dem.; Davis, of Miss., dem.; Kellogg, of Ill. rep.; Houston, of Ala., dem.; Morse, of Maine, rep.; Phelps, of Mo., dem.; Rust, of Ark., dem.; Howard, of Mich., rep.; Hawkins, of Fla., dem.; Hamilton, of Texas, dem.; Washburn, of Wis., rep.; Curtis, of Iowa, rep.; Burch, of Cal., dem.; Windom, of Minn., rep.; Stout, of Ore., dem.; Tappan, of N. H., rep.

The Speaker desired to say that it was parliamentary usage to name on the committee the mover of a resolution under which it was ordered to be formed, but he had omitted the name of Mr. Boteler at that gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the committee to the best of his judgment, and at the earliest period, in view of the important business with which it was intrusted.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, said: Last Tuesday I begged to be excused from voting, and, for similar reasons, I now ask to be excused from serving on this committee. I have consulted with the older members as to whether it is voluntary or not for a member appointed on a committee to serve, and have been informed that he is compelled by the rules of the House to serve, unless excused, and that if he does not serve he subjects himself to something like a rebuke or reprimand from the House. Now, as long as I am a member of this body, and anxious to respect all its rules, and unwilling to draw upon myself rebuke or reprimand, I therefore ask the House to excuse me from serving as a member of this committee.

Mr. John Cochrane said he had heard with a great deal of regret that his friend asked to be excused from serving on this committee. It has been said here to-day in the Chamber's prayer, that "the gray shadow of the dark wing of dissolution has been extended over our House and country," and so deep is the gloom that we can scarcely discern one gleam of light to enable us to transact the ordinary business of legislation. Men's minds have been devoted for weeks past to the great and absorbing topic of controversy which engenders all our thoughts and demands of every individual his best exertions and his purest emotions and wisdom.

It is of importance to this issue that the Republic should command the exertions and efforts of all its citizens. I believe now, in the midst of this crisis, with the peril impending over the country—nay, with the danger already upon it—that there is no reason why this House, representing the patriotism and wisdom of the country, should, in prudence, excuse the gentleman from Florida. I believe, from all parts of his State, where the people are looking with solicitude on the passing events, and with anxious eyes, if the voice of his constituents would be heard, it would be in tones beseeching and appealing to their Representatives to stand forward in this issue, and assume the brunt of the controversy.

He did not believe, with the gentleman, that it was important to the welfare of the country there should be a unanimous report on the subject referred to the committee. However, God grant it may be. [Applause in the galleries, accompanied by cries of "order" on the floor.] God grant it may be stamped with the unanimity which patriotism demands! If the country is not to be saved; if patriotism is not sufficient to command this glorious result, it is due that the people of the United States should know it.

It is due to the benighted regions of the country that the facts should be impressed on their minds and ignorance no longer be pleaded as an excuse for the acts which have brought us to this fearful precipice. If we are not to have a unanimous report to save the country from the pangs and agony of secession, let us know what demands are made by one section of the country upon the other, and let us feel what is the pulsation of the country. And let us be enabled to answer the exclamatory inquiry that comes from every portion of the land, "Watchman, what of the night?" clearly and conclusively—whether storms and madness rule the hour—whether there is a barbaric peace, or whether there is one gleam of morning by which we may discern the stars and stripes floating from yonder dome. [These remarks were greeted with warm applause.]

Mr. Garnett hastily rose, saying: I trust that in our grave deliberations the Chamber will stop applause, whether on the floor or in the galleries. I will give notice—[Here he was met with hisses from the galleries.] I now move that the galleries be cleared. [Renewed hisses.] These disgraceful blackguards who violate the rules of the House, and the decorum and dignity which are due to the Representatives of the people, should be forthwith expelled from the Hall.

The Speaker said he had no doubt that the suggestions of the gentleman of Virginia would be sufficient for a respectable auditory, and in sure quiet.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, appealed to Mr. Cochrane to refrain from further discussion of this question.

Mr. Cochrane resumed. I deprecate with all others these testimonials, either of approbation or censure, from the galleries or floor of this House; yet an excuse might be found in the character of the theme before us, which appeals to the emotions of all, however humble they may be, in the Republic; but it is eminently proper that these rules of order should be observed and the subject discussed with the gravity that its nature demands, and that the American Congress, even if in the pangs of dissolution, if it is to fall, should fall decently, with its official robes gathered around it.

I had not intended even to allude to the great principle which reposes at the base of this question. It would be unwise and improper; but the allusions I have made were necessary in order that I might bring to the intelligence and heart of the gentleman from Florida considerations applicable to his own patriotic nature and consistency, which are as common, general, and catholic, as is the great and glorious Republic in which we live. I appeal to him on the grounds of common humanity—I appeal to him in the peril of a common country—I appeal to him by the memories of the past—I appeal to him by the prosperity and existence of the sovereign State of Florida, to remain in the committee.

If these appeals be ineffectual, I now further appeal to those here representing a common country. I ask them, without any reflection on the gentleman from Florida, but in pursuance of a duty to be performed, to negative the request that he be excused.

Mr. Hawkins demanded the previous question on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. Millson moved to adjourn.

Mr. Crawford appealed to Mr. Millson to withdraw the motion, so as the vote might be

taken, to see whether Mr. Hawkins would be forced to serve. He hoped that others would also be forced to be excused from voting.

Mr. Hawkins declared that he was not acting under impulse, but from the convictions of twenty years.

Mr. Adrain rose to speak.

Mr. Underwood and others called him to order.

Mr. Adrain, amid the confusion, said the committee ought to be settled to-day.

He was again called to order from the Southern side of the Hall.

The question to adjourn was then carried—yeas 104, nays 92. The House had previously decided that when they adjourned it should be till Monday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—The House passed the bill to provide an armed military force without opposition. It authorizes the Government to call into service ten thousand volunteers. It will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

To-morrow the election for delegates to the Convention will take place. There is no excitement whatever, but a quiet determination on the part of the people to carry the State out of the Union as soon as possible.

The President's message is here. It does not create much remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession beforehand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever exigency may arise.

The election of Governor, it is believed, will not take place till Monday next.

Charlotte, Dec. 5.—The military were out this evening in full force, with Palmistone banners flying. Another flagstaff was inaugurated on the Citadel Green. Major Stevens, superintendent of the Citadel Arsenal, delivered an address lamenting the fate of the once glorious stars and stripes. A large number of ladies attended the ceremony.

THE PLANTERS HOLDING BACK THEIR COTTON.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—It is now ascertained that the planters have resolved to hold on to their cotton, and the sudden falling off in the receipts at the ports (amounting to nearly one-half) is ample confirmation of the fact. The reason assigned by the planters for their course is the severe depression that exists in the Atlantic and Gulf markets, and the suspension by the banks of Georgia, South Carolina, and other States, through which their exchanges are done. It is thought that this action of the planters will have a tendency to arrest any further downward movement of the staple.

The decline already submitted to on the balance of the crop yet to be received (estimating the whole crop at 4,000,000 bales) amounts in round figures to about fifteen millions of dollars.

THE FEELING IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Dec. 5.—Mr. Yancey declines going as commissioner to South Carolina. He will be in the Convention of this State at the time that the commissioners are sent out. John Elmore will go as commissioner to South Carolina. Judge Shorter will go to Georgia. Commissioners will be sent to all the States that hold Conventions.

The news from the various counties in Alabama continue favorable to the disunionists. There is no doubt of the secession of Alabama, with or without South Carolina.

THE SENTIMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—A synopsis of the President's message was received here to-day. It is considered as not interfering with the right of secession, but does not cover the ground, and the remedy by constitutional amendment is deemed inefficient.

The contemplated meeting of merchants and banks failed. The principal commercial houses will hold out. The banks are all firm.

FURTHER PER STEAMER CANADIAN.

Portland, Dec. 6.—The following are the latest arrivals received by the Canadian:

England.—The arrangement made by the Bank of England for an exchange of two millions of gold for a like amount of silver from the Bank of France, caused an improvement in the money market, and the funds became buoyant.

The London Herald's city article regards the measure as only palliative. There were no gold withdrawals from the bank on the 21st. In the discount market there was a tendency to greater ease. Good bills were taken at a reduction from the bank minimum. The demand at the bank was moderate.

The British Board of Trade had commenced an inquiry into the burning of the steamer Connaught.

The Empress of Austria has arrived at Plymouth on her way to Madeira.

The result of the Presidential contest in the United States is commented on in England with satisfaction.

The Empress Eugenie had arrived in Scotland, and was temporarily sojourning in Edinburgh, preparatory to visiting the Duke of Hamilton.

France.—The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished in France.

Italy.—Colonel Pianella has surrendered his position of Chassareto to the Piedmontese.

The Queen of Spain has presented a rich sword to General Guyon. It is reported that General Guyon has declared that he would not yield the material belonging to the Bourbon troops that entered the Roman States to either France or Sardinia. Negotiations were, however, progressing in relation to the matter.

A castle near Munich has been prepared for the reception of Francis II.

Explanations are said to have been asked of Piedmont by France, whether it was with its sanction that Garibaldi signified his intention to attack Venice in the spring. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is, to land in Dalmatia, and from thence to go to Montenegro, raise the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venice.

A statement is current that the English Government intimated to France its intention of recognizing the new kingdom, and Napoleon signified his willingness, provided it was postponed until the King of Naples evacuated Gaeta.

Revolutionary movements are at work, and it is said the five Neapolitan provinces of Avelli have partly risen in insurrection.

The Piedmontese troops had occupied Teracina, but Cardinal Antonelli protested, and Gen. Guyon's presence intimidated the troops, and it was evacuated.

Russia.—Advices from St. Petersburg report the river full of ice, and navigation to Cronstadt stopped.

Austria.—A Vienna letter speaks of a guaranty from the Germanic Confederation, joined by Russia, for securing Venice to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

India.—The Bombay mail has reached England, bringing vague rumors of the probable early reduction of 25 per cent. in the duties on cotton and yarns.

NOW IN HONOLULU.

Honolulu, Dec. 5.—About three inches of snow fell last night, but is rapidly dissolving to-day.

FIRE AT THE NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL. Albany, N. Y., Dec. 6.—While the Electoral College was in session yesterday, the Capitol was discovered to be on fire in the library of the Assembly Chamber. It had made considerable headway when discovered by the superintendent of the building, but was speedily extinguished. About one hundred volumes of documents were destroyed and injured, as also a portion of shelving and cases. The fire originated from a defective flue.

HONOLULU GRIEVED FOR LIEBEL. Oweego, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Republican, and Speaker of the last General Assembly, has commenced proceedings against Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, for alleged libels uttered pending the late election. The charge against Mr. L. was, that he was a party to certain acts of corruption passed through the Legislature.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The city councils to-day adopted resolutions requesting the mayor to call a public meeting of our citizens, irrespective of party, to express their adherence to the Union, and appointed a committee of six from each branch to carry out the resolutions.

BURSTING OF WATER PIPES. New York, Dec. 6.—The bursting of two immense water mains on the Fifth avenue last night will occasion a short supply of water for two or three days or a week.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The President sent to the House to-day a very large mass of documents, in response to a resolution adopted at the former session. From a cursory examination of their contents, it appears that the cost per annum of the African squadron, from the year 1843 to 1859, was \$384,000. The cost for the present year is estimated at about \$800,000, owing to the employment of war vessels, a majority them being steamers.

In his instructions of the flag officers, the Secretary of the Navy says, the United States does not claim that the mere hoisting of our flag should give immunity to those who have no right to wear it. Such a pretence would subject it to degradation and dishonor, because it would thus be a cover for piracy and other crimes of similar atrocity; but our own citizens, who rightfully display it, are entitled to absolute immunity and protection. You will, therefore, he adds, be prompt to prevent the search or detention of vessels of the United States on the high seas in times of peace, by the armed vessels of any other Power. And, should vessels of the United States falsely assume the flag of any other nation, it would constitute no protection.

Among the documents there is one from the State Department, a note from Lord Russell to Lord Lyons, which the latter, by direction, read to Secretary Cass. It is dated February last.

Lord Russell says it is his painful duty to call attention to the increasing activity and success of the slave trade carried on between the coasts of Africa and Cuba, and that it appears that the number of negroes introduced into Cuba last year was from 22,000 to 30,000! Also, that United States capital has been more and more employed in this traffic, the parties sailing under the American flag.

The Governments of France, United States, Portugal, and Brazil, have co-operated with the Government of Great Britain, with a view to put an end to this detestable traffic. The Government of Spain has alone persisted in screening and favoring this trade. The corruption of the Spanish official, in Cuba is notorious. They make their returns to Spain to enjoy their ill-gotten treasure.

In a letter from Mr. Cass to Mr. Dallas, dated March 31st, 1860, he says that there is much in the conduct of the British officers of which this country may justly complain, and that certain reports and various occurrences warn us of the necessity of increased vigilance when the ocean is brought in question. Mr. Cass plainly says that the President had read with surprise and dissatisfaction certain British official representations, which, in the judgment of the Executive department, are not supported by the respect which is due from one independent nation to another.

It further appears from these documents that the British Government has frequently complained to our own about the increase of the slave trade. So Mr. Cass writes to Mr. Dallas in October last to assure Lord Russell that the Foreign Office has been assured more than once before that certain diplomatic suggestions are as unnecessary as they are unacceptable, and to express the hope that this Government entertains that similar appeals will not again be repeated, for his Government needs not such repeated representations to stimulate its action or to teach it its duty.

The adjournment of the House to-day, pending the request of Mr. Hawkins to be excused from service on the select committee, was carried by the conservative vote. Had the House remained longer in session, there would probably have been other similar requests from Southern members.

THE MARYLAND ELECTORS IN WASHINGTON.—A MASS STATE CONVENTION FOR MARYLAND RESOLVED UPON—PROPOSED COMPROMISES ETC. Washington, Dec. 6, P. M.—The electors of Maryland being in the city, there has been quite a large gathering of prominent citizens of that State who are just now here. After a full interchange of views, it was unanimously agreed that it was expedient that a mass State Convention, without respect to party, should be called at Baltimore to consider what steps are advisable at this crisis in public affairs. It was considered as nearly certain that the cotton States would early secede from the Union, and that the influence of the border States would be limited to getting them back, provided that the North should make concessions recognizing the rights of the South in the Territories, and stipulate for the execution of the fugitive slave law.

There is to be a caucus of Southern Senators on Saturday.

Mr. Crittenden is understood to be in favor of the Missouri compromise line as a legislative measure to quiet the existing agitation, as if such a thing were reasonable or possible. Other conservative Senators from border States, both free and slave, are discussing the expediency of making a constitutional provision. It is evident that nothing short of this will avail. They favor a Convention, fresh from the people of all the States to set upon measures that may restore harmony. It is more than probable that several of the cotton States will have no representation to act with the House committee of compromise.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The pony express, with San Francisco dates to the 24th ult., arrived at Fort Kearney on the 5th instant.

Major J. B. Scott, of the United States army, died at San Francisco on the 22d.

A telegraphic dispatch from Yreka announces the death of the Hon. Delazon Smith, at Portland, Oregon, on the 18th. He was recently one of the United States Senators from that State.

The news received from the Atlantic States relating to the secession demonstrations of

South Carolina, Georgia, &c., has caused an unusual sensation, forming the universal topic of conversation, generally in a regretful mood. Trade was dull at San Francisco, and money tight. Provisions dull; breadstuffs active and tending up, with large sales for shipment to Liverpool.

During the past six weeks an unusual number of whaling ships have touched at San Francisco, laid in their supplies, discharged and reshipped crews, negotiated drafts on the East and obtained Eastern advances, at such a saving of time and money as demonstrates the immense advantage San Francisco has over Honolulu as a whaling port.

By the steamer Brother Jonathan, full advices from Oregon to the 17th, and from British Columbia to the 10th, have been received.

Large numbers of Chinese had arrived at Portland, from the mines in the British possessions, having been driven off by the Indians. Reports of rich gold mines in Oregon and Washington continue as usual.

The woolen factory at Salem was running night and day, manufacturing fabrics which find a ready market.

Since November 4th, \$115,000 in gold had been received at Victoria from the Fraser river mines.

There was a serious riot at the Victoria theatre, November 3, growing out of the long existing prejudices of the negroes against the whites. The negro population having emigrated to British Columbia from California, to improve their social position, which they claim to be equal in all things to any other race, the whites demurred at this, and the management of the theatre provided for its colored population in a separate part of the house.

On the night in question the negroes concocted a plan to take possession of the seats reserved for the whites. Two negroes first forced an admittance to the parquette, and the whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the stage jumped into the parquette to assist in the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the scenes. The negroes, armed with clubs, came to the rescue of their fellows. A number of the whites were knocked down, and kicked by the negroes. The camphor lamps were thrown about, burning, and actually setting the theatre on fire. The negroes got possession, and drove the whites out, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearms.

The principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored by the police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the riot.

Another attack on the theatre was planned for November 10th, the day the steamer left. A large police force was to be on hand.

HOW THEY ORIGINATE.—The following extract from the correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat accounts for the origin of many of the most startling of the rumors from Kansas. The correspondent, writing from the "seat of war," says:

"Two hundred United States troops were mistaken on Wednesday last for Montgomery's men, and at the sight of them all the farmers ran away and deserted their homes. They soon found out their mistake, however, and returned to their farms."

"One man with a team of four horses saw a foraging party of the United States troops, numbering thirty men. His alarm was so sudden and great that he cut one of his horses out of his team and broke for the settlement, like Tam O'Shanter with the witches after him, bearing the news that the robbers were coming. In an hour or two the troops quietly rode in with the remaining horses of the team, and the poor farmer was terribly ridiculed for his fright."

A subscriber of the National Intelligencer has cut the following from an ancient copy of the Baltimore American, and forwarded it with a request for its republication:

Mr. CALHOUN.—The following toast was given by the Vice President of the United States, at a public dinner on the 4th of July, in his own district of Pendleton, S. C.:

By John C. Calhoun.—"The State and General Governments—each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct Governments, but, taken as a whole, forming one system, with each checking and controlling the other, unsurpassed by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity."

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 406 Seventh street, near E.

I AM now offering my large stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at remarkably low prices, in order to decrease my large stock.

N. B. All persons in want of Clothing and Furnishing Goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell lower than any other house in town. Don't forget the name and number.

J. H. SMITH, Clothier, dec 7—1m 450 Seventh st., op. Post Office.

LADD, WEBSTER, & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES Are preferred above all others.

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For reasons why, see advertisement in another column.

AT JANNEY'S, 348 Pennsylvania avenue. Young Ladies in attendance.

CITY STEAM FIRE-WOOD MILLS AND COAL DEPOT, Foot of Seventeenth street, below War Dept.

KINDLING and Store-Wood prepared to suit the wants of each customer.

Coal kept in coal-houses, protected from the weather, and delivered free from dirt and other impurities. 2,240 pounds to the ton.

T. J. & W. M. GALT, Office 282 Penn. av., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth sts.

FOR RENT. A THREE STORY and basement brick house on the corner of Fourth and K streets, containing eight rooms, nearly new, and in good order. To a prompt tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire of J. T. Clements, agent, No. 580 I street, or at this office. nov 26—4f

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES. Encourage Home Production.

LAMPLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

Roofing Pitch and Roofing Slate, FOR GRAVEL ROOFS, And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by H. G. WILSON & CO., Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of Washington. nov 26

Choice Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his large and complete stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors, which have been purchased recently on the most favorable terms, and will be disposed of at a very small advance. His Teas are selected by one of the oldest and most experienced importers in the country, which enables him always to furnish his customers with a superior article. A very fine article of Oolong Tea always on hand, at fifty cents per pound. Purchasers will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, Corner of Ninth and E sts. dec 5—1w

Greatest Inducements ever offered to the Public.



At the New Hat and Cap Establishment.